Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 3.

THE INQUIRER

is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. S. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
And
DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and inserted, from one to an entire set. Chloroform administered, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaug & Bannon would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST ND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills Cooking, tea plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles wash kettles, of different sizes, wagonboxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.
March 4, 1859.-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but *Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.
May 27, 1859.—zz.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition, &c.
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	8 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	2 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.
For particulars, address the peincipal.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S
CHEAP
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE
Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Pennsylvania.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,
QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*
June 24, 1859.

OLIVER J. CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER.
O. C. CLARK, & CO.,
FLOUR, FEED, GROCRY,
AND
Produce Store,
(Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,)
CUMBERLAND, Md.

A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.
Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.
April 8, 1859.—ly.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

Commonwealth [illegible] STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $200,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,* Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S. STORE, BEDFORD, PA. Having just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
Oct. 21, 1859.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.
April 25, 1856—tf

HATS AND CAPS.

TO suit the HEADS, tastes and POCKETS of all, at HEAP SIDE, by OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 21, 1859.

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by OSTER & CARN'S.
Dec. 9, 1859.

CHEESE—a good article—just received and for sale by A. L. DEFIBAGH.
Bedford Au gust5, 1859.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1860.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In complying with that provision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which makes it the duty of the Governor, from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, I am most happy, on this occasion, again to congratulate the representatives of the people upon the highly favorable condition of the finances of the State.

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1859, were $3,826,360 14, to which add balance in Treasury, December 1, 1858, $892,027 76, and it will be seen that the whole sum available for the year, was $4,718,377 90. The expenditures, for all purposes, during the same period, were $3,879,054 24. Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1859, of $839,323 09. Included in the expenditures for the fiscal year, are the following sums, viz:

Loans redeemed	$840,302 30
Relief notes cancelled	4,137 00
Interest certificates paid	4,843 30
Making of the public debt actually paid, during the yerr, the sum of	849,282 60

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, on the 1st of December, 1858, was as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent. loans	$445,180 00
5 Do.	38,420,905 67
4½ Do.	388,200 00
4 Do.	100,000 00
Total funded debt	39,354,285 67

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes outstanding	$105,350 00
Interest certificates	23,357 12
Do. do unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors	802 50
Total unfunded debt	133,958 00
Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth, at the period named,	$39,488,243 67

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1859, stood as follows:

6 per cent. loans	$400,630 00
5 do.	37,625,153 37
4½ do.	388,200 00
4 do.	100,000 00
Total funded debt	38,513,983 37

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$101,213 00
Interest certificates outstanding	18,513 82
Total unfunded debt.	121,977 70

Making the public debt on the first day of December last, $38,635,961 07.

Since the close of the fiscal year, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed, of the five per cent. loans, the sum of $150,000, leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth, at this time, funded and unfunded, $38,478,961 07. If we deduct from this sum the amount of the bonds received by the State, from the sale of her public works, and now held by her, as follows:

Bonds of Pennsylvania railroad company	$7,300,000 00
Bonds of Sunbury and Erie railroad company	3,500,000 00
Bonds of Wyoming canal company	281,000 00
Total	11,081,000 00

we have $27,397,961 07, the remaining debt of the Commonwealth, the principal and interest to be provided for, from the ordinary sources of revenue.

It will be observed, that from the 1st day of December, 1858, to the 31st day of December, 1859, a period of thirteen months, besides meeting all the ordinary demands upon the Treasury, there has been actually paid, on the principal of the public debt $1,009,282 60.

When it is remembered that during this period, the law reducing the State tax upon real and personal estate, from three to two and a half mills, has been in full force, and that nothing for the last year has been received from the Pennsylvania railroad company, on account of tax on tonage, making the receipts, from those two sources of revenue, less by four hundred thousand dollars, than they were for the preceeding year, it is a source of congratulation that, under such circumstances, a result so favorable has been produced by the ordinary operations of the Treasury.

For nearly two years past, the State has been entirely free from the ownership or management of canals and railroads, and the gratifying result, thus far, is, that her public debt is now less than it has been since the year 1842, and is decreasing at the rate of nearly one million of dollars per annum. It is now morally certain, that nothing but the grossest mismanagement of the financial interests of the State, can prevent its sure and speedy extinguishment.—Why should not Pennsylvania press onward until she is entirely free from debt? She is no longer engaged in the construction of great works of internal improvement, nor is she the proprietor of railroads and canals. Relieved of these, governmental action is greatly simplified, and is now happily limited to subjects of a purely governmental character. Having ceased to be interested in ordinary business pursuits, it is her plain duty to devote her best energies to relieving her people from the burden of an onerous debt. When this great result shall have been accomplished, the necessary expenditures of an economical administration of the government, can be readily met without the imposition of a State Tax on real or personal estate—the remaining sources of revenue being more than sufficient for all legitimate purposes. Until that end, so anxiously looked to, secured, true wisdom, as well as sound policy, dictates, that our resources should be carefully husbanded—that none of our present sources of revenue should be cut off, or diminished—that all departments of government should consult a proper economy—that all extravagant and unnecessary appropriations should be avoided—and that every new scheme for embarrassing the Treasury should meet with marked condemnation.

Encouraging, as are the results of the past two years, it must not be forgotten, that we have but just commenced the payment of the principal of our debt; and that to prevent a misapplication of the public finances, and thereby insure a continuance of its reduction, from year to year, is manifestly the first duty of those placed by the Constitution in charge of the Public Treasury, and to whom belongs the exclusive right of raising, economizing and appropriating the public revenue. I earnestly commend this whole subject to the careful attention of the Legislature—entirely satisfied, that, as it is the most vital of all the interests committed to the charge of the General Assembly, it will receive that consideration which its importance so eminently demands.

In my last annual message, I communicated to the General Assembly all that; up to that period, had been done under the act, entitled "An Act for the sale of the State canals," approved April 21, 1858. Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, satisfactory evidence having been given to me, of the compliance of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, with the conditions mentioned in the third section of the act referred to, the State Treasurer, under my direction, has delivered to the company the canal bonds for two millions of dollars, deposited in the Treasury under the provisions of the said act.

The railroad company has also become entitled to, and has received, one million of dollars of the mortgage bonds referred to in the sixth section of the same act; leaving mortgage bonds amounting to two and a half millions of dollars, still remaining in the Treasury of the Commonwealth, to be delivered to the company, "from time to time, *pari passu*, with the progress of the work, as ascertained by the returns and estimates of the chief engineer of the said company. When the bonds last mentioned, shall have been surrendered to the company, as directed by law, the State will still hold, as absolute owner, three and a half millions of dollars of the mortgage bonds of the company, payable in the year 1872, and in the six succeeding years, as mentioned in the act of Assembly, with interest, at the rate of five per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, on the thirty-first days of January and July of each year. Interested, as the Commonwealth is, in the early completion of this important thoroughfare, it affords me great pleasure, to be able to inform the General Assembly, that the progress of the work, for the past year, has been highly satisfactory.

The Eastern division of the road, extending from Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland to Whetham, in the county of Clinton, a distance of eighty-one miles, is finished; passenger and freight trains passing over it daily. The Western division, extending from the city of Erie, to the borough of Warren, in Warren county, a distance of sixty-six miles, is, also, completed, with regular passenger and freight trains now running over it daily. Making one hundred and forty-seven miles of railway, along the line of the route, that have been already [illegible] during the past year. The intermediate portion of the line, between the borough of Warren and Whetham station, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, ninety-five and a half miles are graded, leaving but fourty-four and a half miles yet to be graded, to place the whole of the unfinished portion of the road in a position to receive the superstructure. If no untoward event shall delay its vigorous prosecution, another year will not pass before the entire line of the road will be finished and in use; thus affording a direct and continuous communication, by railroad, from the city of Philadelphia to the harbor of Erie.

By the twenty-second section of the act approved the 13th day of April, 1846, entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania railroad company," it is provided, "that all tonnage, of whatsoever kind or description, except the ordinary baggage of passengers, loaded or received at Harrisburg, or Pittsburg, or at any intermediate point, and carried or conveyed on or over said railroad, more than twenty miles, between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of December in each and every year, shall be subject to a toll or duty, for the use of the Commonwealth, at the rate of five mills per mile, for each ton of two thousand pounds, and it shall be the duty of said company, between the 20th and 30th days of July, and between the 1st and 10th days of December, in each and every year, after thirty miles or more of said railroad shall have been completed, and in use, to cause to be made out, and filed with the Auditor General, a true and correct statement, exhibiting the amount of said tonnage, so loaded or received, and the distance so carried and conveyed, during the respective periods intervening between the said 10th day of March, and the 20th day of July, and between the said 20th day of July and the 1st day of December in each and every year; which said statement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the receiving or forwarding agent or agents, or other proper officer or officers of said company, having knowledge of the premises; and at the time of filing said statement, on or before the said 30th day of July, and the 10th day of December, in each and every year, the said company shall pay to the State Treasurer, the amount of said toll or duty, so accruing for the use of the Commonwealth, during the respective intervening periods before mentioned." And, in a supplement to the act just refered to, passed on the same day, it is further provided, "that in case the said company shall, at any time, fail to pay the toll or charge on tonnage, which may accrue, or become due to the Commonwealth, under the provisions of said act, the same shall be and remain a lien on the property of the said company, and shall have precedence over all other liens and incumbrances thereon until paid." By the act of the 27th of March, 1848, the tax on tonnage of five mills per ton, per mile, from the 10th of March to the 1st of December, was commuted to a tax of three mills per ton, per mile, during the whole year. Subsequently, by the act of the 7th of May, 1855, lumber and coal were made exempt from the tonnage tax.

In pursuance of the provisions of the several acts referred to, the Pennsylvania railroad company has paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth the following sums, viz:

For year ending Nov. 30, 1851,	$7,521 93
Do do do 1852,	16,680 49
Do do do 1853,	65,228 59
Do do do 1854,	112,880 50
Do do do 1855,	120,230 56
Do do do 1856,	226,018 51
Do do do 1857,	179,933 75
Do do do 1858,	222,363 02

Since July, 1858, the railroad company has refused to pay this tax, and consequently there is now due from said company, on that account, exclusive of interest, the sum of $350,405,00.

On the 21st of February, 1859, an account was settled, by the Auditor General, against the company, for the tax on tonnage, from the 21st day of July to the 30th day of November, 1858, inclusive, amounting to the sum of $87,375 22. From this settlement, the company, on the 19th day of April, took an appeal to the court of common pleas of Dauphin county; and, in the specifications of objections which was filed, it was averred that the tax was unconstitutional, and an opinion to that effect, signed by eminent counsel, was filed in the office of the Auditor General, at the time the appeal was entered. In August last, the cause was tried, and after a full investigation and argument, the constitutionality of the law imposing the tax was affirmed by the court, and a verdict and judgment rendered in favor of the Commonwealth, for the amount claimed, with interest. The case has since been removed, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the State, and will, probably, be heard and determined, by that tribunal, in the course of the present winter.

On the 25th day of August last, another account was settled against the company, for the tax on tonnage, from the 30th day of November, 1858, to the 29th day of July, 1859, amounting to the sum of $159,368 58, from which an appeal has also been taken by the railroad company, and which will probably be tried during the present month.

As this question largely affects the revenues of the Commonwealth, and as the principle involved is one of the first importance, I have deemed it a duty to lay before the General Assembly, somewhat in detail, the history of this tax, and the present condition of the legal controversy growing out of its imposition and enforcement. It will be observed, that the power of the State to grant chartered rights and corporate privileges, to a railroad company, upon the condition that it shall pay to the Commonwealth a portion of its earnings, in the shape of [illegible] upon it by its charter. The question, it is true, is a legal one, and its decision, therefore, rests with the judicial department of the government; but, I have not the slightest doubt, that the decision, when had, will entirely vindicate the right of the government to impose the tax, and to compel corporations of its own creation to obey the law from which they derive their existence. When it is remembered, that the tax was originally imposed, in order to indemnify the State, to some extent, for losses which she was sure to sustain from a competition, which was inevitable, between the railroad authorized, and her main line of public works; and that this competition did, not only seriously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth, derived from her public improvements, but ultimately induced the sale of the main line to the railroad company itself, at a price many millions of dollars below what it would have produced, in the absence of such competition, it is certainly not to be presumed that the Commonwealth will willingly yield her demand for revenue from this source, until she is, at least, fully indemnified for the pecuniary injury sustained in the depreciation of her own property, by her liberality extended to the company which now denies her power to enforce a contract, voluntarily entered into, upon a consideration entirely adequate.

The annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, with the tables and documents accompanying it, will exhibit the condition of the vast engine of social improvement to which it relates. The number of pupils, in all the public schools of the State, is 634,651—of schools, 11,485—and of teachers, 14,071. The schools have been in operation, on an average over the whole State, five months and nine days. The average salary of male teachers, is $24 36, and of female teachers $17 79, and the cost of instruction, per pupil, fifty-three cents per month. The average tax for tuition, &c., is about five and a half mills, and for building purposes, about three and one-sixth mills, on the dollar. Including the city of Philadelphia, the entire cost of tuition, &c., was $2,047,661 92; the building expenses $531,413 85; and the whole expense of the system, in the State, for the year, $2,579,075-77.

Though the school year ending on the first Monday of June last, was one of unusual difficulty in money affairs, yet the system manifests an encouraging activity in all its departments, while the rate of taxation, both for tuition and buildings, would appear, from the official report, to have somewhat decreased. But, it is by a contrast of the present condition of the system, with that of 1854, when the agencies now operating so beneficially, were created, that results are most plainly seen. Within that period, the whole number of pupils has been increased nearly one-seventh—of teachers, one-thirteenth—and the salary of teachers, the best index of improvement, of one-sixth the males, and one-fourth for females.

These results, with the others which the official report will exhibit, unerringly point to the duty, as well as necessity, of the utmost care and attention, on the part of all public agents, to this primary social institution—primary in importance, no less than in the career of each citizen. To strengthen, to retain pure,

nd to properly direct, this fountain head of social influence, is, it seems to me, the great duty of the law maker, in his highest and most responsible capacity, as the framer of the future State.

The attention of the General Assembly was called, somewhat at length, to the existing condition and further requirements of our school system, in the annual message of last year.—It is not, therefore, necessary to repeat the suggestions and conclusions then presented. They are again, however, commended to your favorable consideration; the events and experience of the intervening period, having increased the conviction of their propriety. This is especially the case in regard to the plan devised by the act of 20th of May, 1857, for the due training of teachers for the common schools of the State. A full supply of competent teachers, is admitted by all, to be the great need of the system, and the first want to be provided for. Unerring indications, in every quarter, not only establish this fact, but point to the general adoption of the proposed means, at no distant day. The efforts of the teachers, themselves, for professional improvement, encouraged and sustained by all who duly estimate the value and influence of the teacher's office, not only foretell this, but the strong public sentiment in favor of institutions for the purpose in question, confirms the probability of this result. In every quarter, indications of this kind are perceived —more or less strong in proportion to the force of local circumstances. In the Second Normal district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York and Lebanon, an institution, up to the full requirements of the law of 1857, has been established and officially recognized, and is now in successful operation, as a State Normal school. For its details the Legislature is respectfully referred to the annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools; but, I should do injustice to the intelligent enterprise which moulded, and the enlarged philanthropy which produced, this noble institution, as well as to my own feelings, were I to forbear congratulating you upon the result. It is the first fruit of a law which seems to be as much in accordance with the cautious, yet generous character of our people, as it is admirably adapted to effect the great end in view.

All that seems requisite to give full effect and general success to the plan, is, at this juncture, to guard it from mutilation, or radical change. If the intelligent and liberal minds that are now weighing the project, and contemplating its extension to other parts of the State, be assured that this is the settled policy, their efforts will be concentrated, their activity increased, and final success be hastened. Whereas, radical or important changes will destroy this growing confidence, crush the hopeful efforts now being made, and postpone for years, if not totally destroy, all hope of success in this essential department of public instruction. The true course will be to cherish the law, and bring it into general operation, by holding out the certainty of State aid to each institution established under it, as soon as a certain number, to be fixed by law, shall have been legally recognized, and are in full operation. The money of the State appropriated in this manner, will effect more benefit, in proportion to the outlay, than in any other of the operations of the system. The instruction of the child is a duty; but the instruction of the teacher is economy as well as duty. It will probably be advisable to make such appropriations, payable only when the schools are legally recognized and of stimulating into early existence a sufficient number of institutions to supply the existing want in every quarter of the State.

The period for the third election of County Superintendents is rapidly approaching, and the public mind will naturally be turned to the results of the office. My own observation, as well as information from various and reliable sources, leads to the opinion, that this office, when filled by the proper person, and its duties discharged in full compliance with the design and spirit of the law creating it, has been of great advantage to the schools.—Indeed, no candid person can deny the fact, apparent to even slight observation, that more improvement has been effected in the workings and results of the system, since the creation of the office of County Superintendent, than in any previous period of even double duration. It is true, that when exercised by incompetent officers, or crippled by insufficient compensation, little, if any, advantage has accrued. But this is no argument against the office itself; and it is to be hoped that the directors of counties thus heretofore deprived of the benefits of this agency, will, at the next election, acting under the teachings of experience at home, and the light of success from other parts, correct this evil and realize the full benefits of this provision of the law.

The increasing ease and soundness of our financial condition, will, at no remote period, justify an addition to the common school appropriation.—The general policy of the State has been that each district shall raise within itself the main support of its own schools; but an annual donation, distributable amongst them all, in proportion to population has also been a part of that policy. The object of this State grant seems to be two-fold: First—It is a means of securing regularity in the proceedings and reports of the several districts, so that the Department of Common Schools shall have the requisite information for the due discharge of its functions: And second—It lightens, in degree, the burden of local taxation, to the relief of the poorer and more sparsely peopled districts. An increase of the annual appropriation would enhance both these objects, and, whenever the finances of the government will justify it, commends itself to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The aid which the Legislature has hitherto extended to the establishment of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, strongly evinces their high appreciation of the advantages which it is anticipated will grow out of that institution. While it must be admitted that knowledge is as essential to the art of farming, as it is to all the other employments of life, we cannot but feel deeply interested, that a community so peculiarly agricultural as we are, should have all the advantages of an education which combines in itself, as well the knowledge of the practical art of agriculture, as scientific acquirements in all those branches of learning which are especially applicable to its profitable pursuit.—A school where agriculture is practically taught, is a new field to which our attention has been called, and one which, because of its great importance, well deserves our attention. It embraces the principle, that while youth are taught habits of industry, they are impressed with the proud consideration, that the labor of their own hands contributes to their acquisition of knowledge. And thus, too, education is brought within the reach of many a bright genius, who would otherwise struggle and languish for the want of the means of acquiring it. Our school, within its limited means, has been in successful operation during the past year, having under its charge one hundred boys, who, while they are carefully instructed in all those branches of science which pertain to a high order of education are daily engaged in all the practical operations of the farm—fitting them to return to rural life, and to infuse throughout the State an amount and kind of knowledge which must ultimately produce a most beneficial influence upon this most cherished branch of industry. The practical workings of the school, for the past year, have impressed the trustees, who have it in charge, with the hopes of its complete success. The great interest which is everywhere felt throughout the Commonwealth, in the further extension and progress of the institution, commends it to our care and protection.

The State Librarian will report to you the completion of the descriptive and classified catalogue of the books in the State Library, authorized by the act of the 16th of April, 1858,—a work, from the details it embraces, of much labor, but which will greatly facilitate the use of the Library. It will be seen, from his report, that the origin of the Library dates far back in the history of the Provincial government, and that it received the fostering care of the Commonwealth during the period of "the Revolution. It is gratifying, that, notwithstanding the waste to which it has been subject in past years, owing to the want of proper attention,—under the careful supervision of the present Librarian, it has, since he has had the charge of it, nearly doubled its number of volumes, and now contains in all 22,000 volumes—the largest State Library in the Union with the single exception of that of the State of New York. The collection of law books, and especially law reports, is considered by those competent to judge, among the best in the country. The Library, from its intrinsic value and importance, and its historic relations, deserves, and I trust it will receive, the continued liberality of the Legislature.

In my inaugural address, as well as in my last annual message, I expressed the opinion that our present banking system was extremely defective, and that, unless it were radically changed, I should consider it an imperative duty to withhold the Executive approval from all bills creating new banks. Without again giving in detail the reasons which influenced my action on this question, or repeating the suggestions and recommendations heretofore made to the Legislature, it is proper to remark, at this time, that my convictions have been confirmed, by time and reflection—that my opinions remain unchanged, and that I cannot approve of any increase of banking corporations under existing laws. If corporate privileges, for banking purposes, are needed, to accommodate the business wants of any portion of the State, justice requires, that such institution should be compelled to protect the community receiving its circulation, by requiring that ample security shall be given for the prompt redemption of its notes, the sufficiency of which no act of the corporation could impair.

All experience in this State, and elsewhere, has demonstrated, that the present system affords little or no protection to note holders, beyond the personal integrity of the officers controlling the management of the several banks. For a full exposition of my views on this question, I respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to my last annual message.

The reports of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant General, and the Attorney General, will be laid before you, and will show, in detail, the operations of their respective departments for the past year.

Deeply impressed with the belief that the present mode of receiving, keeping and disbursing the public revenue is entirely unsafe, and inadequate to the complete protection of the interests of the Commonwealth involved, I again respectfully, though earnestly, invoke legislative action on this highly important subject. The receipts and disbursements of the Treasury are each, annually, from three to four millions of dollars. At times there is on hand a balance exceeding one million of dollars.—The State Treasurer gives security to the Commonwealth in the sum of only eighty thousand dollars. He deposits the money of the State when and where he pleases, and it is paid out upon his own check exclusively. His accounts are settled by the Auditor General, once a month, and this is apparently, the only safeguard provided by law to prevent the illegal use of the public funds while under the control of the State Treasurer. That the Treasury of the Commonwealth has hitherto escaped from disastrous defalcation, is owing to the integrity of the officer, and not to the efficiency of the laws; and while our main reliance, in the future must be on the honesty of the officer, nevertheless, the plain duty of the government by proper legislative enactments, to prevent, as far as possible, the illegal, improper or fraudulent use of the funds of the State by a faithless or dishonest public agent. I respectfully recommend, that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any bank, or elsewhere, by the State Treasurer, without first requiring security to be given to the Commonwealth for the prompt re-payment of the sums deposited; that all checks, issued by the State Treasurer, shall be countersigned by the Auditor General before they are used; and that daily accounts of the moneys received, deposited and disbursed, shall be kept in the office of the Auditor General as well as in the Treasury Department; and that weekly statements of the balances in the Treasury, and the places and amounts of deposits, shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose in each department.

The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the resolutions of the 19th of April, 1858, to revise the Penal Code of this Commonwealth have presented to me their final report, which is herewith transmitted to the General Assembly. Its importance to our whole community, and the great labor devoted to its preparation, commend it to your early and earnest attention. The manner in which the duties of the commission have been performed cannot fail, in my opinion, to receive your approbation.

I commend to your fostering care the State Lunatic Asylum, at Harrisburg, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, at Pittsburg, the asylum for the Blind, at Philadelphia, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children, at Media, the House of Refuge, at Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge, at Pittsburg. These excellent, charitable and reformatory State institutions have done, and are doing, almost incalculable good, in the relief of suffering humanity, and in the reclamation and reform of the erring young. They have strong claims upon the continued bounty of the Commonwealth. The annual report of these noble charities will be laid before you, and will exhibit, in detail, their operations during the past year.

I refrain from recommending, as proper objects for the bounty of the State, a number of benevolent and charitable associations, equally humane and beneficent in their operations, because they are entirely local in their character, and however meritorious their claims may be, and unquestionably are, upon the respective communities for whose particular use they are founded and conducted, in my opinion, they have no claims upon the Treasury of the State, which can be recognized with a just regard to the interests and rights of other sections of the Commonwealth.

The editor of the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives has prepared a copious index to the whole work, which will be laid before the Legislature, at an early day of the session. This publication is now completed, and it is a satisfaction to know, that the records of the colony, as well as those of the State, preceding the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, are now of easy access to the public, and in a condition which renders their entire destruction impossible. I recommend that a suitable sum be paid, by the Commonwealth, to the editor of the Record and Archives, for the work performed by him since the discontinuance of his salary.

I have so repeatedly presented my views to the Legislature, of the evils arising from local and class legislation, that it is not necessary again to repeat them. I desire, however, to call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that we have, on our statute books, general laws providing for the incorporation of railroad, turnpike, bridge, plank road, gas, water, insurance and other similar companies, and that all corporate powers granted by the Legislature, to such companies, should be under these general laws, so that there may be uniformity in the provisions of similar associations, and that the time of the General Assembly may not be occupied in passing bills of great length, when a simple reference to the details of the general laws would answer every purpose.

The practice of sending to the Executive a large number of bills immediately preceding the final adjournment of the Legislature, is highly objectionable, and ought, as far as practicable, to be discontinued. Its necessary consequence is, either to compel the Executive to approve bills which he has not fully examined, to sign them after the final adjournment, or, if he disapprove them, to return them to the General Assembly, with his objections. Thus imposing upon a succeeding Legislature the final disposition of bills, with the origin and passage of which it had no connection. To illustrate the evils resulting from this practice, it is only necessary to inform you that, of the large number of bills presented for my approval, within a day or two of the adjournment of the last Legislature, I am constrained, by a sense of duty, to return, with my objections, twenty three to the present Legislature, for reconsideration.

It is apparent from the exhibit of the financial condition of the General Government, recently made public, that the wants of the Federal Treasury will demand a revision of the existing tariff laws of the United States, with a view to an increase of the revenue derivable from imports. When this revision shall take place, it is greatly to be desired, that a proper regard for the industrial interests of the country will prompt the Congress of the U. States, to place her revenue laws upon such a basis, as to afford to our great mining and manufacturing interests the largest incidental protection. To substitute specific for ad valorem duties, on a certain class of articles which from their nature are of equal or nearly equal value,—or to change the foreign to a home valuation,—with a moderate increase of the rates now imposed, would, I am satisfied, infuse new life and vigor into all the various departments of industry, and, at the same time, without imposing burdens upon the people, afford to the General Government a revenue amply sufficient for all its wants.

The early admission of the Territory of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the Union, under a constitution legally enacted, and fully and fairly ratified by the direct votes of a large majority of the people of the Territory, will remove from the National Legislature a subject which has hitherto, in no inconsiderable degree, attracted the attention of the Nation, and which, from the nature and extent of the discussions in Congress, has been productive of much crimination of our common country. Popular sovereignty having finally prevailed, in the full, free and fair adoption of the fundamental law of the Territory, according to the wishes of the people, this vexed and dangerous question, in that Territory, may now be considered as satisfactorily and perpetually settled.

Copies of the correspondence between the Governor of Virginia and the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry, are herewith transmitted to the Legislature. The letter addressed by the Governor of Virginia to the Governor of Pennsylvania, was missent to Harrisonburg, Virginia, and hence was not received until the first day of December, one day before the execution of John Brown; and, therefore, it was impossible to reply to it, by mail, in time to reach the Governor of Virginia before the execution.—The answer was consequently sent by telegraph, which will account for its brevity and sententious character.

The recent seizure of the public property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, and the invasion of the State of Virginia, by a small band of desperadoes, with an intention to excite the slave population to insurrection, have drawn attention to the dangers which beset our federal relations. It is a source of satisfaction to know that the authorities of Virginia possessed the means and the determination to punish offenders with promptness and justice;—that the military force of the United States was a power immediately available to aid in putting down the outbreak against the public peace;—that the slave population were contented with their condition, and unwilling to unite with disorderly white men in acts of treason and murder;—and that the great masses of the people have no sympathy, whatever, with any attack upon the rights and institutions of any of the States, and have a deep and abiding devotion to our great and glorious Union. To us, as Pennsylvanians, it is gratifying to believe that the citizens of this Commonwealth have not, in any manner, participated in this unlawful proceeding, and to know that when some of the guilty perpetrators were arrested, within our jurisdiction, they were promptly surrendered to the justice of the offended and injured State.

The several States of the Union are independent sovereignties, except so far as they have granted certain enumerated powers to the Federal Government. In cases not provided for in the Federal Constitution; the several States, in their relations to each other, ought to be governed by the principles which regulate the conduct of civilized nations. Those principes forbid, in all nations, "every evil practice tending to excite disturbance in another State;" and are founded on the maxim, that "different nations ought, in time of peace, to do one another all the good they can, without prejudicing their real interests." This maxim, recognized by all civilized governments, applies with peculiar force to the several States of this Union, bound together, as they are, by a sacred compact for mutual support and protection; and, therefore, any attempt in one State, to excite insurrection in another, is an offence against all the States, because all are bound by the Constitution to put down such disturbance; and the act of Congress authorizes the President of the United States to call out the militia of the several States for the purpose. It is a high offence against the peace of our Commonwealth, for disorderly persons within our jurisdiction, to combine together for the purpose of stirring up insurrection, in any of the States, or to induce the slaves in the Southern States to abscond from their masters; and it would be proper, in my judgment, for the General Assembly to consider whether additional legislation may not be necessary to insure the prompt punishment of such offenders against our peace and security.

In determining our relative duties towards our sister States, the morality of servitude is not an open question, for we are bound by the legal and moral obligation of the compact of the Union, under which we have been brought into existence, and preserved as independent States, as well as by the principles of international law, to respect the institutions which the laws of the several States recognize, and in no other way can we faithfully fulfil our obligations, as members of this confederacy.

While I entertain no doubt that the great Republican experiment on this continent, so happily commenced, and carried forward to its present exalted position, in the eyes of the world, will continue, under the Providence of God, to be successful to the latest generations, it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to be watchful and vigilant, and to carefully guard a treasure so priceless. Let moderate counsels prevail—let a spirit of harmony and good will, and a national fraternal sentiment be cultivated among the people, everywhere—North and South—and the disturbing elements which temporarily threaten our Union, will now, as they have always heretofore, assuredly pass away.

Pennsylvania, in the past, has performed her part with unfaltering firmness—let her now, and in future, be ever ready to discharge her confederate duties with unflinching integrity. Then will her proud position entitle her, boldly and effectually, to rebuke and assist in crushing treason, whether it shall rise its crest in other States, in the guise of a fanatical and irrepressible conflict, between the North and the South or assume the equally reprehensible form of nullification, secession, and a dissolution of the Union. Her central geographical position, stretching from the bay of Delaware to the lakes—with her three millions of conservative population—entitles her to say, with emphasis, to the plotters of treason, on either hand, that neither shall be permitted to succeed—that it is not in the power of either to disturb the perpetuity of this Union, cemented and sanctified, as it is, by the blood of our patriotic fathers—that, at every sacrifice, and at every hazard, the constitutional rights of the people and the States shall be maintained—that equal and exact justice shall be done to the North and to the South—and that these States shall be forever United.

We, as a people, have great reason to acknowledge the Providence of God, who rules over the nations of the earth. Under His guardianship, hitherto so signally enjoyed, we feel an unabated confidence in the permanency of our free government, and look forward, with cheerful hope, to a future glorious destiny. In the blessings that have crowned our own Commonwealth the past year—in the success that has accompanied all our industrial pursuits—in the steady advance of our educational institutions—in the quiet and peace of our domestic homes—in all that can advance a nation's prosperity and hapiness—we recognize the hand of the Great Giver of all Good.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Correspondence between the Governors of Virginia and the Governor of Pennsylvania, referred to in the foregoing Message.

GOVERNOR WISE TO GOVERNOR PACKER.

RICHMOND, VA., November 25, 1859.

To His Excellency the Governor of Penn'a:

DEAR SIR:—I respectfully send to you the information contained in a letter to the President of the United States, of which the enclosed is a copy. I submit it to you in the confidence that you will faithfully co-operate with the authorities of this State in preserving the peace of our coterminous borders. Necessity may compel us to pursue invaders of our jurisdiction into yours; if so, you may be assured that it will be done with no disrespect to the sovereignty of your State. But this State expects the confederate duty to be observed, of guarding your territory from becoming dangerous to our peace and safety, by affording places of depot and rendezvous to lawless desperadoes who may seek to war upon our people.

With the highest respect,
I am, sir, yours truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

GOVERNOR WISE TO JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, VA., November 25, 1859.

To His Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, *President of the United States:*

SIR:—I have information from varjous quarters, upon which I rely, that a conspiracy, of formidable extent in means and numbers, is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other States, to rescue John Brown and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Va. The information is specific enough to be reliable. It convinces me that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and, if that fails, then to seize citizens of this State as hostages and victims in case of execution. The execution will take place next Friday as certainly as that Virginia can and will enforce her laws. I have been obliged to call out one thousand men, who are now under arms, and, if necessary, shall call out the whole available force of the State to carry into effect the sentence of our laws on the 2d and 16th proximo. Places in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania have been occupied as depots and rendezvous by these desperadoes, unobstructed by guards or otherwise, to invade this State, and we are kept in continual apprehension of outrages from fire and rapine on our borders. I apprise you of these facts in order that you may take steps to preserve peace between the States. I protest that my purpose is peaceful, and that I disclaim all threats when I say, with all the might of meaning, that if another invasion assails this State or its citizens from any quarter, I will pursue the invaders wherever they may go into any territory, and punish them wherever arms can reach them.

I shall send copies of this to the Governors of Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

With due respect and consideration,
Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

TELEGRAPHIC REPLY OF GOVERNOR PACKER TO GOVERNOR WISE.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Dec. 1, '59.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.:

SIR:—Your letter of the 25th, having been missent to Harrisonburg, Virginia, was not received until this morning. Of all the desperadoes to whom you refer, not a man, so far as I can learn, was a citizen of Pennsylvania; nor was their rendezvous, (which you say was unobstructed by guards or otherwise,) in this State, but in Maryland or Virginia. In relation to them, Pennsylvania has done her duty. Virginia has no right to anticipate that she will not do so in the future. The information you have received in regard to a conspiracy to rescue John Brown, will, undoubtedly, be found, in the sequel, utterly and entirely without foundation, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. Nor will we permit any portion of our territory, along our borders, or elsewhere, to be made a depot, a rendezvous, or a refuge, for lawless desperadoes, from other States, who may seek to make war upon our southern neighbors. When that contingency shall happen, the constitutional and confederate duty of Pennsylvania shall be performed; and, under all circumstances, she will take care to see that her honor is fully vindicated.

WM. F. PACKER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 13, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(*Subject to the decision of the National Convention.*)

DISORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.—In the House on the 7th inst., Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, a violent Locofoco, said, "that if the House were not organized, the government itself would be overthrown. *He did not think the disorganization chargeable to the Republicans as they had not a majority.*" "He thought the Democrats, anti-Lecomptonites, and South Americans should unite, as without such a coalition the organization never could be affected." By this it will be seen that even the Locofocoes themselves admit that the Republicans are not responsible for the disorganization existing in the House of Representatives. It is true, the Republicans and People's Party, are the strongest party in the House, yet the Locofocoes, South Americans and anti-Lecompton men united have a majority over the Republicans, and it takes a majority over all to elect a speaker. The Republicans, then, being the strongest party in the House are entitled to the Speaker, and the Locofocoes in refusing to pass the plurality rule, are responsible before the country for the disorganization. The people of the country will hold them to a fearful responsibility.

PETERSONS' DETECTOR.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List for January has been received by us, and is corrected by Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, and is the best and most reliable Detector of Counterfeits and Altered Notes published in this country. The present number fully describes one hundred and sixteen new counterfeits, and contains full descriptions of all bank notes that are being issued by the various banks all over the country, and which are being daily put into extensive circulation. Terms $1.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Tuesday morning last, the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Weaverling, on the Turnpike, a couple miles below Bloody Run, caught fire and burned to the ground.—The furniture was nearly all saved. Loss probably about $700.00. No insurance.

The length of the Governor's Message excludes many articles intended for to-day's paper. The Message is favorably spoken of by the press.

Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of the State Senate, and G. W. Williams, Esq., of the House, have our thanks for favors.

Hons. Ed. McPherson and John Covode, have our thanks for recent favors.

Grow and Branch.

During a discussion last week, Mr. Branch of North Carolina impugned the motives of Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania for resisting an amendment to the post office appropriation bill increasing the rates of letter and newspaper postage, which Mr. Grow stigmatized as unparliamentary and ungentlemanly, as it certainly was. On this the fire-eater demanded an explanation, and Mr. Grow having treated this demand with the contempt it deserved, Branch challenged him. To this further demand of this would-be-murderer Mr. Grow made the following reply—a reply which will do him more honor with all christian and well meaning men than fighting fifty duels with bragadocias:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1859.
7 o'clock; P. M.

SIR:—Your note of the 29th inst., was placed in my hands, by your friend Governor Winslow, at 12 o'clock to-day. I know of nothing that makes it necessary for me to name a time and place outside the District of Columbia to receive from you a communication in writing. Your note was, doubtless, as nothing else has occurred between us, based upon remarks made by me in debate in the House of Representatives, in reply to your speech impugning my motives and the integrity of my acts as a legislator. On that occasion I used no language in violation of Parliamentary law, and none not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct. If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply. Regarding dueling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion and the sentiments of a Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men, even in cases of unwarranted provocation. But my personal rights and the freedom of debate guaranteed by the Constitution I shall defend whenever they are assailed.

Respectfully Yours,
GALUSHA A. GROW.

To Hon. L. O'B. BRANCH.

There will be a special election held in Dauphin county, on Saturday, the 21st inst., to elect a Representative to fill the place of Marks D. Whitman, dec'd.

GENERAL BOWMAN'S ASPIRATIONS FOR THE SENATE PRINTING.—The following is the letter of Mr. Wendell, which damaged Gen. Bowman's chances for the printership, in the Senatorial caucus:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1859.

Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 6th inst., I would say that the following are the facts in relation to my transfer of the Union newspaper to George W. Bowman, presuming that he was at the time superintendent of the public printing, and that the following extract from the United States statutes at large, Thirty second Congress, first session, chapter 91, section 6, page 82, has an immediate bearing on the case:

"'SEC. 6. That the superintendent of the public printing shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the public printing, &c., and for any violation &c., *shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia* for any term not less than one nor more than five years, and in addition thereto may be fined in any sum from one thousand to ten thousand dollars.'

"On the 26th of March, 1859, I stipulated to transfer the *Union* to Gen. G. W. Bowman, under certain conditions, and to pay him also the sum of $20,000 per annum out of the profits of the public printing. In pursuance thereof, on the 11th of April following, I paid him, as per subjoined receipt, $3,000:

"Received, Washington, D. C. April 11, 1859, of C. Wendell, three thousand dollars, the same being on account of twenty thousand dollars per annum, stipulated to be paid by said Wendell, as provided in our letter of March 26, 1859.

GEO. W. BOWMAN.

"This shows that Bowman *was* interested in the public printing as early as March 26, and that *he received three thousand dollars* cash on the 11th of April. He officiated as Superintendent of Public Printing, and drew his salary therefor up to the 12th of May, as per receipt on file in the Treasury Department; and reference being had thereto, it will more fully appear that, six weeks after, *he became interested in the public printing.* These are the simple facts in the case."

The statements of Wendell clearly indicate that our gallant Pennsylvania Brigadier has rendered himself liable to indictment.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The Pennsylvania Legislature commenced its session on Tuesday of last week. The Senate met at 3 o'clock, and organized by electing Wm. M. Francis, of Venango, Speaker. Russell Errett, of Pittsburg, was elected Clerk. The House of Representatives met at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Messrs. W. C. A. Lawrence, of Dauphin, and Henry Dunlap, of Philadelphia, were placed in nomination and, a ballot being had, resulted as follows:—Lawrence, (Opp.,) 65; Dunlap, (Dem.,) 33.—E. H Rauch, Opp. was chosen as Clerk.

On Wednesday the Senate proceeded to the election of the remaining officers of the body, when the following gentlemen, being the nominees of the Opposition caucus, were elected by a party vote: Assistant Clerk—C. P. Ramsdell; Transcribing Clerks—E. Cowen, J. C. Lewis, G. W. Patton; Sergeant-at-Arms—G. M. Hill; Assistant Sergeants-at-arms—Daniel Odhu, Wm. P. Brady; Door-keeper—Peter S. Works; Assistant Door-keepers—J. B. Himes, J. Riblet; Messenger—T. Walker.

Mr. Rauch appointed the following officers for the House: Assistant Clerk—John Hall; Transcribing Clerks—J. S. Picking, L. Rogers, S. C. Slaymaker, M. Wyand. The House then elected J. R. Matthews, opp Sergeant-at-Arms; J. C. Morgan, Door-keeper; A. D. Smith, Messenger; and Israel Gutelius, Postmaster. The officers elected were all the nominees of the Opposition caucus.

Twelve families Expelled from Kentucky for entertaining Free State Sentiments--Thirty-six Exiles in in Cincinnati.

The despotism of Slavery has again disecrated the soil of Kentucky. December 30th, 1859, a company of thirty-six persons arrived in Cincinnati from Kentucky, industrious, sober, peaceful citizens of that State, but driven from it for the crime of beleaving Slavery to be a sin! They resided at Berea, Madison county, and where neighbors, friends, and coworkers of the Rev. John G. Fee, a well-known anti-slavery man of Kentucky. "Among the exiles," the Commercial says, "are Rev. J. B. Rogers, principal of a flourishing school at Berea, and his family, J. D. Reed and family; John S. Hanson and family. Mr. Hanson is a native of Kentucky, and a hard working, thrifty man. He had recently erected a steam sawmill, and owns five hundred acres of land in Madison Co., Ky. The Rev. J. F. Boughton; E. T. Hayes and S. Life, carpenters, A. G. W. Parker, a native of South Carolina, W. F. Toney, a native of Tennessee, John Smith, a native of Ohio, a farmer who has lived in Kentucky some years. Mr. Smith is described by Mr. Fee as a grey-haired father, a man of prayer, indeed of eminent piety and usefulness. More than half of the exiles are native Kentuckians. The only offence charged against any of them, is that of entertaining Abolition sentiments."

THE LAST BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—On the twenty-eight ballot for Speaker, taken in the House to-day, all the Democratic members voted for Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, with the exception of Messrs. Adrain, of New Jersey, and Horace F. Clark, of New York.

The following is the result of the ballot:

Whole number of votes,	211.
Necessary to a choice,	106.
Mr. Sherman,	103.
Mr. Hamilton,	89.
Mr. Gilmer,	14.
Scattering,	5.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says a conference was held yesterday of the delegates of the South American anti-Lecomptonites and Democrats, at which it was agreed to vote down Hickman's plurality proposition, on the belief that this would exclude Sherman. No agreement was reached on the Speaker or other affairs.

DEATH OF DOW, JR.—Eldrige F. Paige, well known as "Dow, Jr.," the author of the famous "Patent Sermons," was found dead in a house of prostitution in San Francisco, on the 4th inst. He was a native of Litchfield, Ct. Ten years ago he was the editor and proprietor of the New York *Mercury*, but meeting with reverses, he went to California, where he became addicted to liquor, and died in the most utter degradation and misery.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—The Post Master General in his report, thinks "that the franking privilege ought to be paid for out of the national treasury, and that publishers of newspapers ought to be made pay postage on their exchanges." A pretty thought! Beautiful, indeed! Members of Congress (poor fellows) only get $3000 a year and their postage should be paid out of Uncle Sam's purse! But newspaper publishers (wealthy dogs!) should pay postage on their exchanges. If that recommendation of the *thoughful* P. M. General don't receive a merited rebuke from the press of the country, we are indeed, greatly mistaken. Mr. Holt *may* be a candidate for an *elective* office, some day, and his friends of the press may remember the kind *thought* contained in his report of 1859.

A BOLD MAN.—Cassius M. Clay announces through the Louisville Journal, that on the 10th of January he will, in the town of Frankfort, Ky., vindicate the principles and aims of the Republican party against the assaults of Vice President Breckenridge and Gov. Magoffin, and asks all the papers in favor of justice and fair play to copy his card. Clay is a gallant Kentuckian and fears nothing on earth. He has long, boldly and nobly fought for freedom, and even at the present time of excitement is willing to beard the lion in his den.

Mr. Sherman, the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House, is of Conecticut origin. His grandfather, Taylor Sherman, built the house now occupied by Nathan Beers. His father, Charles Sherman, was born in that house, and lived there until his removal to Ohio, in company with a large party of Norwalk people, who imigrated to the Connecticut Reserve, in Ohio. Mr. Sherman comes honestly by his Republicanism, as the patriot blood of old Roger Sherman flows in his veins.

The First Gun.

The first election held in the United States in 1860, was that in Pittsburg last week for Mayor, &c. The Republican party presented Mr. Wilson, for Mayor, who was successful by over eight hundred majority. Pittsburg had the honor of having the first National Republican meeting held in her midst, and she has now given the first gun in the canvass of 1860, which is to place in the White House an opposition President. All honor to her!

Helper has sent a splendidly bound copy of the unabridged edition of his "Impending Crisis" to Missouri Clark, with a letter, returning that gentleman his sincere thanks for the magnificent advertisement he has bestowed free of charge, upon his book.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

☞This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of *Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills* solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific*, which has attained such wide-spread celebrity for its certainty of cure.—This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, are thus described by the Doctor himself:—

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills. Prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of*

Jan. 6, 1860. FLEMING BROS.

BENEVOLENCE.

We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and suffering of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in their power to alleviate by every possible means human suffering. In this view of the case, we do not know how the humane and benevolent can do an action more in accordance with their philanthropic views, than by calling the attention of their afflicted friends and acquaintances to the fact Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered a preparation, which is put up in the form of a pill, that has a specific action for curing Epilepsy, or falling fits, spasms, cramps, and all forms of nervous diseases. Among those who have been permanently cured, we might mention a member of the family of James H. Beadle, Huntsville, Alabama; Mr. M. P. Sledge, Cabin Point, Surry Co. Va., and Mr. W. P. Ligon, Grenada, Mississippi. We might go on enumerating a number of others, until we had filled up this column of our paper; but we think we have said sufficient to satisfy every person that the subject under consideration is one of vital importance to every one. Reader! if you are a well man or woman, and have no need of a remedy, perhaps you know some person who is not equally blessed as yourself, if so, cut out this notice, and send it to him or her. It will cost you but little trouble, and probably it will make you instrumental in curing some poor, afflicted mortal of that dreadful visitation, Epilepsy, or falling sickness.

Dr. Hance sends his pills by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the world, on the receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, $3; two boxes $5; twelve boxes $24. We have given his address above.

Jan. 6, 1860.

The use of Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, or Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for dyspepsia, and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unaloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgements of its superior excellence and beneficent results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system.

☞See advertisement in another column.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May, 27-1y.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.

The Bedford Lyceum will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, at 6½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Declaimer—O. E. Shannon.
Essayist—Dr. C. N. Hickok.
Question for regular debate:
"Ought dramatic entertainments be encouraged?"
Affirmative—A. King.
Negative—T. L. Lyon.

S. L. RUSSELL, Prest.
JNO. PALMER, Sec'ty.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, in Somerfield, by Rev. A. J. Endsley, GEN. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, of Somerset, to Miss MATILDA S. JOHNSON.

The happy couple have our thanks for a liberal supply of the wedding cake. May long life and happiness attend them.

In Friends Cove, on the 31 inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. ALEXANDER RITCHEY, of Bloody Run, to Miss SARAH A. DIEHL, of the Cove.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. DANIEL F. STONER to Miss CATHARINE V. SHOEMAKER, both of Friends Cove.

On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. JOHN NYCUM to Miss CATHARINE FELTEN, both of Bedford Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted, to the undersigned, on the Estate of Elizabeth Blackburn, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M. BLACKBURN,
Jan. 13, 1860. Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned as Executors of Echart Horn, late of Juniata Township, dec'd, will on Friday the 7th day of February 1860, expose to public sale on the premises.

One tract of land situate in said township of Juniata, containing about 137 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, including four acres of meadow, and all in good state of cultivation.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, a double log barn, a spring house and other improvements, and also two apple orchards of good fruit, adjoining lands of James Burns, Valentine Wertz, Gideon Hitchew, and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms one third of the purchase money on the 1st of April next, when possession will be delivered; one (after payment of debts) to remain in the land for the use of the widow, and the remaining third to be paid in two equal annual payments without interest, the whole to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

DANIEL B. HORN,
JOHN A. BURNS.
Jan. 6, 1860. Executors.

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jan. 6, 1860.

Rail Road Notice.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay to the Treasurer, in Bedford, the *sixth instalment* on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of January, inst. By order of the Board.

JNO. P. REED
Jan. 6, 1860. *Treasurer.*

STRAY SHEEP.—Taken up by the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, some time in December last, nine head of Sheep, a piece off the left ear and a slit in the right of each, two of them are black. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES BAREFOOT.
Jan. 6, 1860.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Tp., about the first of Dec. last, three bucks, and one ewe—2 with left ear off, slit in right ear—one with right ear off, and slit in left—one with piece off and slit in right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 6, 1860.—* HENRY McDONALD.

Commissioner's Notice.

Susan Blackburn, by her next friend, John Suttor. vs. Joseph Blackburn. } Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the above case will attend to the duties of his appointment on Wednesday the 11th of January 1860 at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all parties can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 23, 1859. Commissioner.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Daniel Border, adm'r of George Claar, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Dec. 30, 1859. Auditor.

OH YES! OH YES!!

A new arrival of Fresh Confectionary, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, a lot of nice eight day and 30 hour Clocks, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1859.

THE CONFESSION

OF John E. Cook, one of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents, for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 9.

FRESH PINE OIL for sale at OSTER & CARN'S.
Dec 3, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1859, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of Job Mann, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, to wit:

John Steckman, residing in Fulton County, Pa., Sarah, intermarried with John Mortimore, Philip Steckman, Jacob Steckman, Valentine Steckman, Peter Steckman, Henry Steckman, residing in Rush County, Indiana, Andrew Steckman, Elizabeth, intermarried with David Morris, Frederick Steckman and James Steckman, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the secoed Monday (13th day) of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto to set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of November, A. D., 1859.

SAMUEL H. TATE, Clerk.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUCK, *Sheriff.*
Dec. 30, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1859, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Claar, the younger, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, to wit:

George Claar, residing in the State of Michigan, Wm. Claar, residing in Ohio, Henry C. Claar, John Claar and Margaret, now wife of Rev. George Beckley, the three last named residing in Frederick County, Maryland, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, to accept, or refuse to take, the real estate of said deceased, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto to set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of November, A. D., 1859.

SAM'L H. TATE, Clerk.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 30, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public outcry, on the premises, at the late residence of Samuel Burket, late of Union Township, in said County, dec'd, on the 20th day of JANUARY, next,

One Tract of Land,

situate in said Township and County, adjoining lands of Henry Walter on the North, John Fickes on the Southeast, Abraham Croyle on the South, Eli Burket on the West, and Joseph Croyle on the East, containing 106 acres, more or less, with a log House, double log Barn and other outbuildings thereon—about 60 acres cleared, part meadow, remainder well timbered.

TERMS made known, and attendance given on day of sale, by JACOB BURKET,
Adm'r of Sam'l Burket, dec'd.
Dec. 30, 1859.

Camilla Koontz, by her next friend Alexander Ling, vs. George Koontz. } No. 13, August Term, 1859, in the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Defendant in the above case, that a Subpœna, and alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce, have been issued, the last of said writs being returnable to Nov. Term, 21st day, A. D., 1859. And now, by direction of the said Court, the said Defendant is required to appear on or before the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, and answer to the complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by Act of Assembly.

WM. S. FLUKE,
Dec. 30, 1859. Sheriff.

Commissioner's Notice.

Mary Ella Waltman, by her next friend, John Eshleman, vs. George Waltman. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 21, Nov. Term, 1859. Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

THE undersigned, appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 21st day of January, A. D., 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
Dec. 30, 1859. Commissioner.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John Roudabush, late of Union Township, Bedford County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair Township, in said County, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,
Dec. 30, 1859. Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., adm'r of Philip Ickes, late of Union Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGEMFELTER,
Dec. 30, 1859. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the estate of Federick Rice, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS A. RICE,
Dec. 16, 1859. Executor.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.

AN Election will be held at the Rail Road Office, in Bedford, for the Election of a President and twelve Directors for said Company, on Monday the 9th day of January, 1860, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M., of which the stockholders will take notice.

JOHN P. REED,
Dec. 16, 1859. Secretary.

CONCENTRATED BENZINE,

FOR removing all kinds of grease spots, &c., from silk, ribbons, cloth, &c., &c., cleans gloves in a few moments without effecting the color, and for cleaning all kinds of wool or silk goods is invaluable. For sale at

H. C. REAMER'S.
Dec. 16, 1859.

LUMBER.

HAVING now on hand a large supply and fifty-thousand feet more to arrive, we shall be prepared to furnish builders with white and yellow pine boards, oak and pine scantling, also shingles, roofing and Plastering Laths, in any quantity upon the best terms. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Dec. 23, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

L.S. THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to John Whitney, Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G Kessler, Thomas Griffith and the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, and all other persons interested in the premises.

Greeting;

We command and firmly enjoin you that laying aside all business whatever, you and each of you, be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said County, to be held at Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1860, to show cause, if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of William H. Irvin, James B. Lane, G. Taylor Lane, Mrs. Rebecca Hunter, Mrs. Mary A. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Mary N. Nicklin, Isaac N. Carter, Geo. W. Webb, James R. Webb, and Geo. W. Webb, Executors of the last will &c. of Edwin B. Webb, dec'd, Henry E. Leman, Guardian of Susan E. Webb and George W. Webb, minor children, of John S. Webb, dec'd, Harriet R. Lane, John Martin and Mary F. Martin, his wife, Dr. James S. Lane, Hubbard B. Taylor and Alice T. Taylor, his wife, Wm. N. Lane, Willoughby S. Webb, Wm. L. Richie, Wm. S. Downey, Committee of Alexander H. Richey and James W. Harding, Guardian of Madison F. Richie, on their complaint against you, before our said Court, duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court, in order to perpetuate the same, agreeably to the Constitution of our Government and the act of Assembly in such case made and and provided.—And hereof fail not at your peril

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell, Esquire, President of said Court, at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1859.

SAM'L H. TATE,
Dec. 23, 1859. Proth'y.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAINS STOPPED ANOTHER TIME!!

TO UNLOAD GOODS AT

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S!!!

JUST receeived another time and for sale cheaper than ever a splendid lot of Winter Goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up,
De Lanes, 10 cts. and up,
Casinetts, 37½ cts. and up,
Broad Cloths $1,50 and up,
Doe Skin Casimer, 75 cts. and up,
Shawl's of all kinds $1,00 and up,
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up,
Hozlery, including Gloves, Stocking's &c., of all kinds.
GROCERIES, including
Coffee, 12½ cts. and up,
Sugar, 8 cts. and up,
Fine white crushed, 12½ and up,
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart,
Best Mould Candles, 18 cts.
and a little of every thing else in the Grocery line.
MEN'S DEPARTMENT, including Undershirt's and Drawers, Gum over Shoes, Shandies and Buffaloe over shoes, Men's Double Sole Boot's for winter at $1,75 and up.

In the shoe Department are included for Ladies Gentlemen and Children, all sorts and sizes and prices as usual.

Sleigh and Buggy Whips, Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds from GRAVELY down.

Dec. 23, 1859.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford County, that the appeal will be held by the Commissioners at the Commissioner's Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodbury, on Monday the 9th day of January next.

For the Townships, of East and West Providence Snakespring, Liberty, Monroe and Broad Top, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry, Southampton, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniata, Napier and the Boroughs of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 12th day of January next.

When and where all persons or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property, are requested to attend, and state their grievances for redress according to law.

C. EVANS,
J. BECKLEY,
W. M. PEARSON,
Attest, Commissioners.
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk,
Commissioners Office, Dec. 16, 1859-3

G. R. OSTER, SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN,
CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PA.

WE have just received a

CHOICE SELECTION

of new and CHEAP fall and

Winter Goods,

purchased with special reference to the interest of our customers and the public generally. We tender our grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us, in the past, and can only assure our patrons that it shall be our aim to merit their continued patronage.

Our stock shall be always large, and suited to the wants of the community, and ever of

THE BEST TO BE HAD IN MARKET.

We invite an examintaion of our stock and prices, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will be to the interest of the public to give us a call.

TERMS as heretofore; prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Oct. 14, 1859.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "
Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST on PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10. 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*
Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

Last Notice.

THE store books of Jacob Reed, and those of Reed & Minnick are getting old, and must now be closed. The subscriber is anxious to save all parties the expense of legal proceedings, and therefore calls upon all indebted or having accounts unsettled, to call at once and settle up. Suits will certainly be instituted against all neglecting this notice after the 1st of February next.

JACOB REED.
Dec. 2, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will apply at next Term of the Orphans' Court, for a discharge from his office of Administrator of George Evans, late of Monroe Township, dec'd. JONATHAN HORTON,
Dec. 30, 1859. Adm'r.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

Over Head and Ears in Debt!

NONSENSE, when you can buy a splendid HAT from 62½ cts., up, at OSTER & CARN'S.
Dec. 9, 1859.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head.
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Ederton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstract; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Fletchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Nov. 4, 1859.

WE sell domestics so LOW that our patrons are carrying them away by the whole piece. A few more left at the CHEAP store of

OSTER & CARN.
Dec. 9, 1859.

JUST received a second supply of those Neat, Durable Ladies Heeled Lace Boots, at only $1.25 and $1.50 a pair at

OSTER & CARN'S.
Dec. 9, 1859.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } Principals,

THE Winter session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 2d December, 1859. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Dec. 2, 1859.

WM. Y. LEADER'S
Law, Real Estate and Collection Office,
(NO. 221, N. 5TH STREET,)
Philadelphia, Pa.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the country. Real Estate bought and sold, money procured, and invested on Mortgages and Ground Rents, and all branches of the profession punctually attended to.

REFERENCES.

Hon. James Pollock, Milton, Pa.
Hon. E. Joy Morris, Philada.
Hon. John Thompson, Pottstown, Pa.
J. B. Sansom, Esq., McConnellsburg.
Hon. Wm. Millward, Philada.
Landy & Uhler, "
Dr. R. M. Kirkbridge, Bridesburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Jones, Esq., Philada.

Dec. 2, 1859.—3m.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 7, 1859.

New Jeweiry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE largest assortment in town, of beautiful model and fabric, comprising every pattern, color and quality, CHEAP as like goods are to be had in the United States, at OSTER & CARN'S

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

WOLFGANG;

OR,

THE WRECKER'S BEACON.

CHAPTER I.

BEFORE THE GALE.

The good ship PATHFINDER, of New York, and bound to Copenhagen, had entered the North Sea, having left the Straits of Dover two days behind.

The commander of the ship was a young man not over eight-and-twenty, and his name was MAURICE LESTER. He stood by the taffrail, gazing off upon the horizon to the eastward, ever and anon raising his hand above his head to feel if there was any wind stirring, and as often casting his eye aloft to see how the canvas hung. As he stood thus his mate approached, and spoke to him:

"What d'ye think of this, Capt'n?"

"I think we're in for a storm, sir," the master replied. "And I tell you what it is, Griffin," he added, after sweeping the horizon again with his eye, "when it comes it will be an earnest one. None of your broad Ocean puffs, with nothing but water to hatch wind from; but we'll have it right fresh from some of those places where they know how to make things blow."

"Then you think we'll have a hard one?" said Griffin.

"Aye," answered the captain, with almost a shudder, "I feel it in my bones."

In the meantime, Captain Lester had been watching the sea and sky as before, and he fancied that the signs of the storm were growing more and more palpable every moment.—The sun was going down in a thick bank, giving to the whole western horizon a dull, purplish red, bloody hue, with here and there spots of a darker tinge, like openings, through the fiery cloud, looking upon a fearful blackness behind.

"Do you see how strangely it looks off there?" said the Captain, raising his finger towards the point where the sun was setting.

"Aye," returned Griffin, "I have been watching those dark places."

And others noticed the same thing, and spoke of it, too.

Seven o'clock came and went. Eight o'clock came, and the first watch was set.

"Don't go below," said the Captain, as the men of the last dog-watch left their stations. "This calm can't last a great while. You had better batten down the hatches now, while there is nothing else to do; for I am sure there will be need of having them close before the coming of another day."

The men had had no thoughts of going below, for they could see and feel; and they were not wholly ignorant of what was coming; so they went at work and secured the hatches with thick tarpaulins; and when this was done those who had no particular station collected about the wheel. Another hour passed away—and another. Ten o'clock came, and still not a breath. The ship lay upon the water like a dead thing, with the ropes, and blocks, and sails, rattling and flapping to and fro by the lazy swells of the sea.

"What *does* it mean?" cried Griffin, as the boy struck five bells.

"Hark!" said the captain, almost instantly, "I guess you'll soon see. Did you feel that?—ha!—and that!"

It was a puff of wind, and a light flying of spray; or, perhaps it was a spit of rain. At all events, the puff was felt; and the drops of water fell upon other cheeks than Maurice Lester's; and other ears than his heard the dull moaning which came over the dark waters. So other ears heard the roar which followed, and other bodies quivered beneath the shock of the storm-giant when he came in his might.

Aye—the storm had come. It came with wind and rain, and with an angry heaving of the sea. It came with a darkness like Erebus, and with the voice of thunder. The gale continued to increase in fury as the long night passed away. When the morning came the scene was one of awful grandeur. The wind was howling with terrific fury; and the broad sea was lashed into huge mountains, that foamed, and tumbled, and leaped along over the bosom of the deep, seeming every moment ready to whelm and engulf the frail bark that struggled with the demon grasp.

When Captain Lester had observed the signs of the morning, he feared that the storm would continue through the day, and so he told his men. The sky wore a hue of horror, and rain was now driving down, mingling with the lashing sea. At noon it was still worse.

At length night shut in again, and not a sign yet of the passing away of the storm!—The frightful howling of the tempest seemed rather to have increased than abated. The men gathered upon the quarter deck, clinging for support to the racks and rails—for the life lines swayed so much that they were afraid of them—gathered as near to the light of the binnacle lamp as they could, as though even from such feeble beams they might find some comfort. But not all were there. No—not all! Four stout, true hearted men had been swept away by the storm. Near a score were left; but how many shall see the light of another day?

At nine o'clock Captain Lester went below. He took down a chart of the North Sea, and having spread it upon the table, he sat down to examine it. He was thus engaged when Mr. Griffin came down; but he did not look up until he had finished the calculation.

"How is it?" the mate asked, as he saw his commander lay down the dividers.

"I have been making a reckoning, and I find that we have but little more sea room left.—The course we have made since we wore, has been, so near as I can calculate, north-west-by west, so that we must have been driving towards the coast of Northumberland. I think we have plenty of room to stand on until midnight; but we cannot stand on much longer.—If the gale does not abate by that time I know not what we shall do.'

The captain started up from his chair, and would probably have walked across the cabin, but at that moment a heavy sea caught the ship, and gave her a pitch forward, which caused him to catch his seat as quickly as possible. As soon as the flood had gone from the deck, and the vessel had struggled up from the shock, he looked into his companion's face, and said, in a voice made tremulous by deeper emotion than he had before manifested:

'Griffin, I have something upon my mind more than you know; and I am anxious to communicate it too. I must tell it now, for I have a strange foreboding of coming ill. Something is to happen that will bear great calamity to some of us. I am not croaking—I am only reading what the Unseen has written in my soul. However, you shall hear my story. You have heard that my parents were both lost at sea?'

'Yes,' said the mate.

"And perhaps you knew that they were lost in this sea?'

'I have heard so, sir.'

'Aye—so it was. I was a boy then. They were on their way to Copenhagen, as we should be now. My father commanded the ship—she was called the *'Clara Jane.'* She was named for my mother; and she was a staunch, noble craft. I was at school, then, in Troy; and when I knew that my parents were dead, I was well nigh mad with grief. I fancied then, in my first hours of orphanage, that my heart would break, and, I think such would have been the case if they had kept me at school. But some of those who cared for me came to see me, and it was finally arranged that I should go to sea. And I prospered—prospered so well that, when I was twenty years old, they gave me command of a ship.

"The man who owned the ship which I first commanded was named Thornton. He had a daughter named Carrie—one of the sweetest, purest, and loveliest creatures that ever graced this poor life of earth. She was four years younger than myself; but even when I first knew her—and she was not then more than fourteen—she was a woman in intellect and grace, though a child in simplicity of love and confidence. Mr. Thornton did not object to my suit, so I loved her with all my soul, and was blessed to know that she loved me in return. It had been arranged that we should be married when she was twenty years old,—that had been our plan for more than two years, Mr. Thornton having set the bounds himself. It lacked two months of the time, and I had arranged to remain at home until we were married. But—Thornton had a heavy ship freighted for Copenhagen, and her captain was dying. He could find no one to take his place but me, and he asked me to go. I could not refuse; but I asked that I might be married first. Mr. Thornton shook his head, and said no. But he had another plan which he said would be better. He had been planning to visit Copenhagen, where he had two brothers in business; (they were in company with him) and he said he would take the next ship, and bring Carrie out with him, and we should be married there. I finally consented to take out the new ship, and Mr. Thornton, with his daughter, was to meet me in Copenhagen, and there we were to be married, and all three come home together. The evening before I sailed I spent with Carrie, and when I left her I felt that I was leaving my very life.

'Well' continued Lester, wiping his eyes, 'I went to Copenhagen. I waited a month, then I heard that the American ship, *'White Fawn,'* with William Thornton and daughter on board, had touched at Dover, and that all were safe and well when she left. I waited another week, and then I crossed over to Hamburg; but I could learn nothing there. Next I went to London, and there I learned enough to assure me that the ship had been lost! On the second day after she left Dover a severe storm had arisen, and several vessels had been reported lost. I sent my ship home in charge of the mate, and spent four months in searching after the lost ones, but I could gain no trace of them. Not even a piece of the wreck could I find, not a mark of the ship nor of one of its crew! I came home with a sad and heavy heart.'

Maurice Lester stopped a few moments, and bowed his head upon his hands, for his feelings had almost overcome him. In a little while, however, he looked up again, and added, in a touching tone,—

'Ah, my dear friend, you do not know what I have suffered, tongue cannot tell it, nor can pen write it. That blow did break my heart, broke it in the rending of its tenderest cords, and in the crushing of all its earthly hopes! Do you believe in dreams?'

The mate started, not so much at the character of the question, as from the sudden manner in which it was put.

'Well,' said Lester, in a lower tone, 'I have had a dream repeated many times; but never has it come to me so directly and so vividly as within the past three or four days. *Carrie Thornton is not dead!* I know she is not! she has appeared to me repeatedly in a dream, and calls upon me to save her! To-night, as I stood all alone by the mizzen rigging, trying to peer out into the thick gloom, I heard her voice as plainly as you now hear mine, and she called out for me to save her. Of course what followed was mere fancy, though even that affected me much: I thought I saw her, standing not far off, upon a huge sea, with her arms stretched imploringly towards me, saw her then, with my eyes open, as I have often seen her in my sleeping dreams!——'

At this point the captain was cut short in his speech by the cry of "LIGHT-HO!" from the deck. They hurried up and found the men crowding forward.

'What is it?' Lester asked.

'I think it is a light, sir,' replied Parker.—'Here, sir,—just stand here. Now turn your eye about four points upon the larboard bow. Wait, now, till she rises. Ha—there!—there? See!—Did you see it, sir?'

Yes—he had seen it; and he knew it must be a light upon the shore but it was a great way off. He watched until he had seen it several times, and then he remarked to his mate that it must be a light-house. The light was bold and distinct, and evidently at a considerable height above the level of the sea; for, had it not been so, it could not have been seen at that distance. After a short consultation, during which reference was had to the chart of the Northumberland coast, it was decided that this light must be upon Dorton Point. To the north of Dorton, as the captain knew from personal experience, as well as from the chart, there was a snug harbor, of easy entrance. These things were settled.

As soon as it had been determined where the light was, Captain Lester made all possible haste to determine his course of action. Had the thing been practicable, he would have laid his ship to; but that could not be done. No one even gave it a serious thought. So it was determined that the ship should stand on, at least till something further was discovered.

At half-past twelve the gale had moderated considerably. The light was now to be seen very plainly whenever the ship rose, and the captain and his officers felt sure that they were right in their calculations.

'At all events,' said the former, 'we have no choice but to stand on, at least——'

He was interrupted by a cry from the bows that made every soul start with horror.

'BREAKERS! BREAKERS!'

Captain Lester leaped forward, and in a very few moments he was satisfied that the warning had not been a false one; for he could not only hear the awful roar of the breaking seas, but he fancied that he could see the gleaming of the white foam as it flew high in the air. As quickly as possible the topsail was taken off, and the anchors cut loose. The ponderous grapplings plunged into the hissing sea, and the iron cables were spun through the hawse-holes like lightning. Snap went the starboard chain; and in a moment more a shock was felt as the larboard anchor found bottom; but it could not hold. The cable parted as though it had been a hempen string, and on swept the devoted ship.

'In heaven's name!' gasped Griffin, 'what does this mean? See! The light is still burning as brightly as ever—at least a league away—and yet here are the rocks directly under our bows! What can it mean?'

Maurice Lester did not answer; but an old, weather-beaten sailor, who stood at the wheel, and who had looked a thousand dangers in the face, answered for him.

'IT'S A WRECKER'S BEACON! I've seen such things afore. There aint no use in firin' the gun, sir. That light was put there to lead poor Jack to his death that the coast-sharks might pick his bones!'

'BREAKERS! ROCKS!—*On the starboard bow!*——*No!—On the larboard!*—PORT!'

But it was too late for mortal help. The ship had met her doom. She went upon the rocks with a crash that sounded high above the roar of the elements.

CHAPTER II.

WOLFGANG.

Maurice Lester was near the starboard gangway when the ship struck, having started all to look to the helm. The shock threw him upon his back, and he tried to get up; but ere he could regain his feet the flood of mad waters came surging over the bark, and he was thrown—he knew not where. He only knew that the flood came—that it caught him in its giant grasp—that it hurled him as the gale hurls a feather—that his head was hurt—that his body was tossed and bruised—and then the lamp of his consciousness went out. When he came to himself it was daylight, and the rays of the sun were beaming above him. At first he did not attempt to move, and further than simply to assure himself that he was really alive and sensible; but sought to recall the events of the past, which he did, very clearly, up to the time when his ship struck upon the rocks,—he could go no farther. After this he raised himself upon his elbow, and tried to gaze about him. He found himself upon a bed of sand, between two immense rocks. He had been landed there in that deep nook, and the tide had gone out and left him. In a little while he rose to his feet, and managed to crawl up, by the aid of a stranded spar, over a low part of one of the rocks.

After seeing all that was to be observed from this point, he moved on towards where he thought he should soonest find an open beach, for he felt faint and sick, and he wished to find help as soon as possible. After toiling over slippery, slimy rocks, and cruel, tearing crags, until his cloathing was all torn, and his flesh bruised and lacerated, he finally reached an open space among the rocks, where many pieces of the wreck had been lodged, and where he found the bodies of his men. He hastened to the spot where they lay—two of them being clasped in each other's arms—but he found no signs of life.

With a sad, heavy heart, Lester passed on, and presently he found two more dead ones, and one of them was David Griffin, his chief mate. He kneeled down by the officer's side, and raised the head; but it was cold and lifeless and the skull was broken! Gently he laid it back upon the sand, and then moved on again. And he saw more dead men also!—Could it be possible that he had been the only one left alive?

Ha!—wait—what is this? It moves—it has life!

Captain Lester hurried forward, as fast as his feeble strength would permit, and found two men laying by the side of a heavy spar.—One of them was dead: but the other gazed up into his commander's face, and stretched fourth his hands as though he would ask for mercy. His name was Dick Mangel, and he had been one of the best seamen on board the ship.

"Poor Dick!" said Lester, kneeling by his side and lifting his head. "Are you badly hurt?"

"They've done it for us!" the sailor answered, in a weakening voice. "They've killed Tom. Aint he dead?"

It was the body of stout Tom Bricket that lay close by, and when the captain had made himself sure that there was no particle of life in it, he reported the same to Dick.

"But," he added, "what do you mean?—Who has done you harm?"

"Haven't you seen 'em?" the man asked, struggling for breath.

"Seen whom? What do you mean?,' demanded Lester, eagerly.

Dick started up to his elbow, and gazed around; but he seemed to find nothing for which he was looking, and he sank back again. Had he not made this effort he might have spoken further, but the act of rising had exhausted him, and the last grain of strength was leaving him.

"What do you mean?" cried Lester, as he saw that the poor fellow was sinking. "Has any body harmed you?"

Dick managed to raise his hand to his head—to a point above the left ear—and, as he did so, he whispered—

"Look out—they asked for the capt'n. That's where they struck!" He tried to speak further, but his voice failed him.

What could this mean? Maurice Lester started to his feet and gazed around. Who had killed his men?

The captain was disturbed in his meditation by the sound of voices not far off, and upon turning he beheld four men coming up from the water. He who came in advance was a tall, muscular man; with a gaunt, heavy frame; somewhere about fifty or fifty-five years of age; and habited in a garb of blue cloth, cut into a frock, or shirt, which was secured at the waist by a broad pistol-belt.

Maurice Lester was startled when he beheld the stalwart leader and his three ruffianly companions; and, considering all the circumstances, it is no wonder that he was startled. However, he had not much opportunity for reflection, for, by the time he had fairly made out the party, they were upon him.

"Hallo," the leader cried, as he saw our hero, 'here we have another.' And, as he came up, he added: 'And I guess we've found a live one, too,—one that knows something.—Say—who are ye?"

This last sentence was addressed to Maurice, who quickly answered:

'My name is Lester. And now, to be fair, what is your name?"

'Well—I guess you've heard it before. Men call me Ryan Wolfgang.'

'WOLFGANG!' repeated Lester, with a start.

'Yes. That is my name.'

Then WOLFGANG was not a myth after all. That mysterious wrecker, whose name was a source of terror to honest sailors, was a being of flesh and blood, like other men. Maurice gazed upon him with wonder; and, as he gazed, he felt that he looked upon a fiend incarnate. He had often heard of the pirate-wrecker, and so dark and mystic had been the tales which the North Sea sailors had told, that he had been inclined to believe that the whole theme was a fabrication. Now, however, he had no more doubt, for the man before him looked as dark and bloody as were any of the pictures he had heard drawn of him upon the forecastle.

But our hero was not allowed much time for reflection. Wolfgang plied him with questions, to all of which Lester gave straightforward answers; well knowing that evasion would serve no practical purpose, and hoping by his frankness to propitiate the merciless fiend in whose unrestrained power he knew himself to be.

When the wrecker chief had elicited all the information he could, and learned with what a rich cargo the vessel was freighted, and that she had $40,000 in specie on board, he smiled grimly, and remarked to one of his confederates that she would perhaps be a richer prize even than the *White Fawn* had been a few years before. The mention of the name of the ill-fated ship in which Carrie Thornton and her father had been lost, gave Maurice Lester such a shock that he nearly fell to the earth. He grew deadly pale, and his frame quivered convulsively.

'What's the matter?' said Wolfgang. 'You don't seem to have much strength left!—Bring him along, boys, where we can *doctor* him.'

The sinister glance which accompanied this last remark, and the peculiar emphasis laid upon the word *'doctor,'* struck a chill to our hero's heart. But he could not give his own safety much thought, while he was partly forced and partly carried along after Wolfgang, who strode rapidly on for nearly half an hour. He could think only of the *White Fawn* that had been wrecked on that coast, and of his beloved Carrie who had, perhaps, in company with those same men, trod the same path he was now treading. What had been her fate? Had she been murdered by these wretches, or reserved for some more deplorable doom?—These thoughts filled him with unutterable agony.

Wolfgang had now drawn near the water's edge; and soon coming to the mouth of a cave he entered it, followed by the three ruffians who had charge of our hero. The bottom of the cave sloped upward from its entrance for some distance, and then became almost level. The captive (for such Maurice Lester now felt himself to be) frequently hit his feet against what he thought, with a chill of horror, were human bones strewn around the cavern, but he could not clearly make them out in the dim light. He also noticed that the bottom of the cave was very wet, as though it had recently been covered with water. The wrecker chieftain stopped, at last, near what seemed the end of the cave, and making a sign to his followers, they clapped manacles on the wriste and ankles of Maurice before he had time to note their intention.

'Now, Captain Lester,' said Wolfgang, 'you must remain in this place for a short season.—*You are perfectly safe here.*—Silence! Say not a word! If you attempt to leave this spot, you will be slain the moment you set foot outside the cave.'

Thus speaking, the chieftain and his followers silently but rapidly withdrew, leaving Maurice nearly stupefied with astonishment. As they passed from the mouth of the cave, their feet were wet by the rising waves. *The tide was fast coming in.*

After a short time, the captive looked about him with eyes somewhat accustomed to the dim light, and became satisfied that what he had supposed to be human bones were really such. There were many of them. And moving among them were huge rats, seeking for prey. The top of the cavern, in some places, was but a few feet above his head, and in one place he discovered a small aperture, through which a faint light struggled, and on going underneath it, he thought he smelt the odor of vegetation and flowers.

On turning, from the contemplation of this aperture, towards the mouth of the cave, Captain Lester observed, with alarm, that the water was creeping up the sloping bottom. What if it should fill the cavern? Ah! now he could account for the presence there of those human bones! They were the sad memorials of other hapless prisoners who had been left in that cave to *perish by drowning!*

Slowly but surely the waters crept along.—The vermin fled before him to the elevated spot on which Maurice stood. Slowly following, the incoming water at length reached his feet!

At the end of the cave, within a few feet of the wall, and underneath the aperture before spoken of, was a large piece of rock, some four feet high, that might have fallen from above. To this Maurice hastened as quickly as his manacles would permit. After some exertion he succeeded in climbing to the top of it, and stood erect, his head within a few inches of the roof of the cavern. But he was not allowed to occupy this retreat alone. As the water began to circle round its base, the rats also sought refuge on it in great numbers, and in vain did Maurice try to dislodge them with his manacled feet.

Soon (as it seemed to the captive) the water came rippling over the top of the rock. He felt its moisture upon his feet. And still it rose—slowly but relentlessly it rose higher—higher; and as it rose, the rats climbed up his limbs for safety. It was in vain that he brushed them off with his fettered hands. They instantly returned. They clambered up his back—to his shoulders—over the back of his neck—to the crown of his head; their clammy bodies striking a chill to his very heart.

And still higher the waters rose, and more thickly the foul vermin clustered upon the devoted captive's shoulders and head, as their only places of safety. Driven frantic at last by the horrors of his situation, he was about to plunge into the surging tide and seek a watery grave, when his attention was arrested by the tread of rapid footsteps near the aperture above his head, and the sound of a harsh masculine voice, almost instantly followed by a noise as a struggle, and a piercing shriek which thrilled Maurice Lester to the very soul. He could not be mistaken: it was CARRIE'S voice. Again he heard it, but now in tones of entreaty. Oh, it *was* her voice. She was *not* dead! She lived and was near him! Gathering all his strength he shouted, "Carrie! *Carrie!* CARRIE!"

A dead silence followed, broken only by the fearful murmurs of the still rising waters, and the splash of the rats as they fell from the wretched captive's head and shoulders, only to return again, in their fierce struggles for a perch of safety from the advancing tide, which had now nearly reached our hero's shoulders.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New York Ledger, the great family paper, to which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which is for sale at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New York Ledger of January 14, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any book store, the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy if you will send him five cents in a letter.

The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address your letters to Robert Bonner, publisher, 48 Ann street, New York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone. Its present circulation is over four hundred thousand copies, which is the best evidence we can give of its merits.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,
Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dul, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR COFSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.—zz.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,
Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes
HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN
PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,
And may be consulted at their office,
NO. 190 PENN STREET,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.—1y

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.
REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold. Collections made, and money promptly remitted.
Deposites solicited.
References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

HOPEWELL HOUSE,
HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.—1y.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
G. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS, has just returned from the eastern cities, with one of the largest, cheapest and best assortments of
Ladies' Goods
ever brought to Bedford. Her stock consists in part of
Figured poplins, plain poplins, figured merinoes, plain merinoes, figured cashmeres, plain cashmeres, cashmere plaids, flanels, opera flanels, bard sacks, small figured, all wool delaines, and everything new and cheap for ladies and childrens wear.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Broche long shawls, do. square shawls, black thibet square shawls, black thibet long shawls, &c., &c.
GLOVES! GLOVES!
Gauntlet, taffeta, silk plush lined, lisle thread, french beaver, cloth, kid finished, &c., &c. Also
FALL AND WINTER
dry goods, notions, etc. etc.

Call and see her stock and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 4, 1859.

Special Notice.
FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1859.
J. REED & CO.

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
which they are determined to sell low for Cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Men's wear generally in great variety.
Dress Silks, Printed Merinoes, Saxony Plaids Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures.
SHAWLS of the newest and most elegant styles.
HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety.
Domestic Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linseys, Tickings, &c. &c., an extensive assortment.
Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
Hardware and Cutlery—Queensware and Glassware.
Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.
☞They wish it distinctly understood that these goods will be sold *exceedingly cheap for Cash or Produce.*

Oct. 7, 1859.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.—zz.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

CASH

will be paid for any quantity of Rye and Cloverseed, upon delivery by

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 4. 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received a large assortment of D. R. King & Co's premium Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Kid, Morocco and Goat Lace Boots and shoes, with and without heels, to which we call the especial attention of the Ladies.

Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandize.

Sept. 16, 1859.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a housand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6. 1857.

CANDLES, adamantine and tallow—a superior article—just received, and for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford August 5, 1859.

CASH BUYERS can do best, at Osrar & CARN'S CHEAP store! handsome sugars, at 8, 9, and 10 cts. per pound, molasses and syrups, at 10, 12, 14 and 18 cts. per quart.

Oct. 28, 1859.—2m.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

August 6, 1858

WHERE'S GEORGE MUNDAY?

HE would surely go hatless no longer if he saw those beautiful soft Ledger hats for only $1.50, at

Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits of Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.